

Form 10-300
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON: U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis			
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION	
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both
Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	
STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific _____	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: Department of the Navy	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.
20350	CODE: 11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anne Arundel County Courthouse	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland
21404	CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: HABS	
DATE OF SURVEY: 1961	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.
20540	CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

 STATE: Maryland
 COUNTY: Anne Arundel
 ENTRY NUMBER
 DATE
 FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A. Background Information:

The Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced the top-ranking career officers who in peace and war have commanded the U. S. Navy for more than a century. At once a college, a technical, and a vocational school, Annapolis, like the senior service school at West Point, has played a significant role in American education and military affairs.

The Naval Academy was established in 1845 at the Army's former Fort Severn. Known first as the Naval School, the institution was created by Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, better known as an education and historian. In 1850 the name was changed to the United States Naval Academy, and in the following year a four-year consecutive course of study was inaugurated, with summer cruises to give practical experience to young midshipmen. Previously, the course was five years, all but the ifrst and last of which were spent aboard ship.

Its proximity to the scene of conflict in the Civil War necessitated the removal of the Academy in 1861. Equipment, records and personnel of the school were embarked on the schoolship Constitution and taken to Newport, Rhode Island, to remain there until the end of hostilities in 1865. During the war, the Academy served as a military hospital and encampment. After the war, with Admiral David D. Porter as Superintendent, the school embarked on a more advanced curriculum. From 1873 to 1912 the academic course was six years, the last two of which were spent at sea. In 1912 the four-year course was reinstated. After a generation of relative obscurity, the Navy and its Academy won new recognition following the war with Spain in 1898. Since that time, the value of the Academy has been proven in the success of American leadership on, above and below the sea in two World Wars, the Korean action and in intervals of uneasy peace.

Most of the Academy's buildings, designed by the architect Ernest Flagg of New York, are in late French renaissance style. Beginning in 1899, the Naval Academy was almost completely rebuilt and only a few of its earlier structures survived. The two oldest buildings flank the Maryland Avenue gate and are the Waiting Room, 1876, and the Guard House, 1881. The center of activity at the Academy is Bancroft Hall, the tremendous dormitory which houses all of the nearly 4,000 midshipmen. The building also contains tailor, cobbler and barber shops, mess hall, store, post office, medical services, etc. In Bancroft's Memorial Hall is displayed Perry's flag at the Battle of Lake Erie on which appears the immortal command "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." The Academy's Museum, a short distance inside Gate 3, contains a priceless collection of naval relics, and a number of memorials and monuments on the grounds recall the Navy's traditions and achievements. In all, the Academy grounds contain approximately 245 acres on which are more than 200 major buildings. The grounds are open to the public daily from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. although most buildings are closed to visitors at 5:00 p.m.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 100-300a
(July 1969)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

Maryland

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

(Number all entries)

ITEM 7 CONT'D

B. Boundary Information:

Dorsey Creek runs in an east-west direction through the USNA. About 130 acres lie north of Dorsey Creek and about 115 acres south.

SOUTH AREA: Beginning with the eastern terminus of the Dorsey Creek bridge, proceed in a southwesterly direction, following the eastern shoreline of Dorsey Creek, to King George Street; thence east on King George Street to Wagner Road; thence north on Wagner Road to Hanover Street; thence east on Hanover Street to Garden Road; thence south on Garden Road to King George Street; thence east on King George Street to Randall Street; thence south on Randall Street for 500 feet; thence east for 600 feet; thence south for about 325 feet to Prince George Street; thence east on Prince George Street to seawall; thence in a northeasterly direction, along the seawall, to the southern shoreline of Severn River; thence west to Santee Basin; thence south to southeastern end of Santee Basin; thence west to the southwestern end of Santee Basin; thence north to the Severn River shoreline; thence west, along the seawall to the northwestern end of Dewey Field; thence in a southwesterly direction, along the seawall to point of beginning. Cross bridge to

NORTH AREA: Beginning with the western terminus of Dorsey Creek bridge, proceed southwest, thence east, thence south, along the Dorsey Creek shoreline to the B & A railroad tracks; follow the northern and eastern side of said railroad tracks to the eastern terminus of Shirley Street; thence proceed in a northeasterly direction, through the centerline of Shady Lake and from there follow shoreline to Meadow Point; continue by following seawall around Hospital Point-- Recreation Field; thence south along western shoreline of Dorsey Creek to point of beginning.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | lasaphy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Naval Academy has played a significant role in American education and naval affairs, producing career officers for more than a century. Most of the Academy's buildings are in late French Renaissance style, the result of a building program begun in 1899. Only a few of its earliest buildings survive. Flanking the Maryland Avenue gate are the two oldest, the Waiting Room and Guard House. The present hub of activity is Bancroft Hall, a dormitory which houses the entire brigade of midshipmen.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Guide to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland"; W. E. Puleston
Annapolis: Gangway to the Quarterdeck (New York, 1942)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	38° 59' 33"	76° 30' 03"				
NE	38° 59' 33"	76° 28' 35"				
SE	38° 58' 36"	76° 28' 35"				
SW	38° 58' 36"	76° 30' 03"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 245

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CC
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CC
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CC
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CC

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Frank S. Melvin

ORGANIZATION

Virginia State Office, National Park Service

DATE

10-2-72

STREET AND NUMBER:

P. O. Box 10008

CITY OR TOWN:

Richmond

STATE

Virginia

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

Rev. 7-72

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE:

Maryland 21402

CDDE

24

COUNTY:

Anne Arundel

CODE

003

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U. S. Geological Survey, 7.5

Annapolis quadrangle

SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1957 Photorevised 1970

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

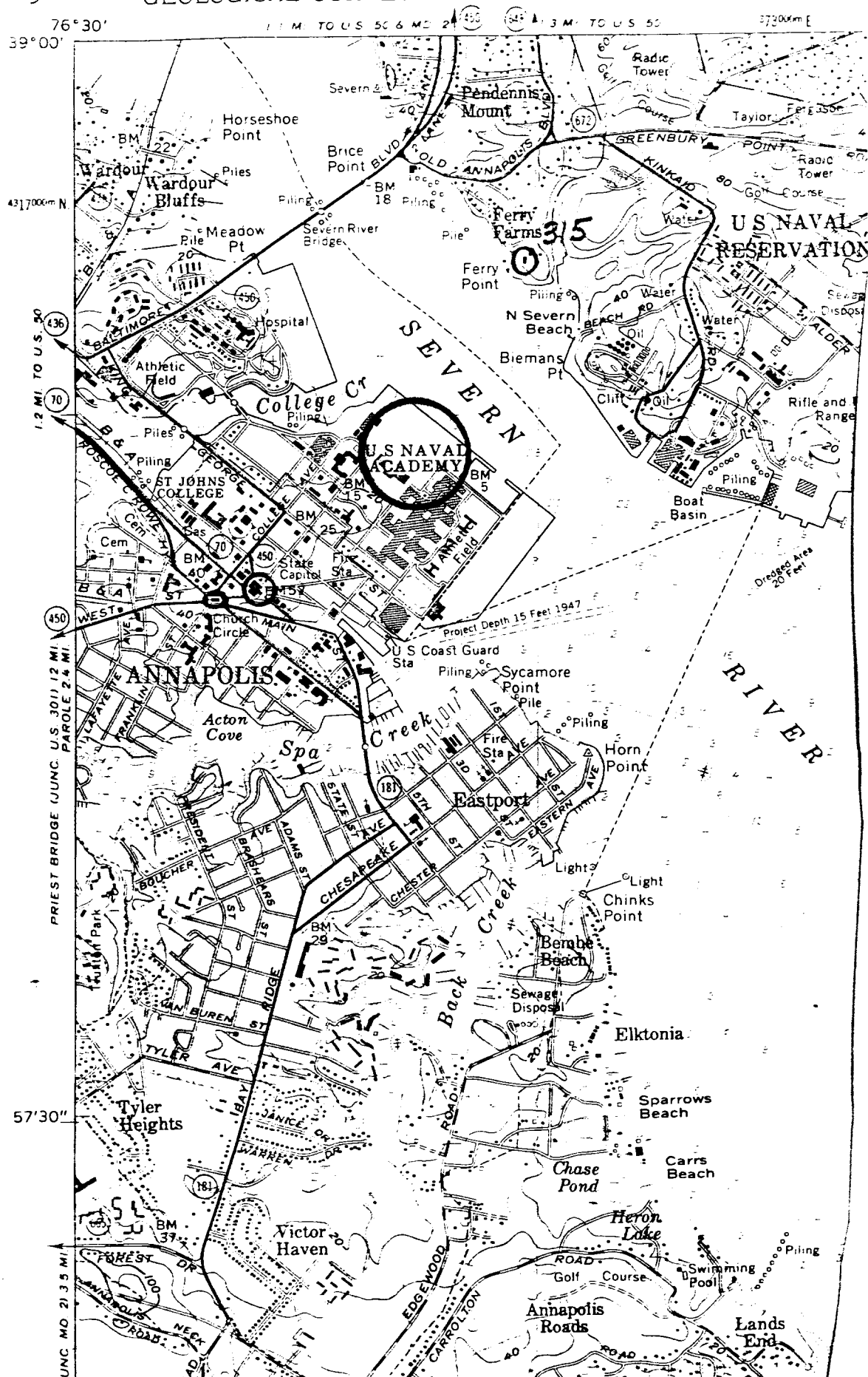
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

INT: 155-72

5662 11 SE
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AA-359



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

AND/OR COMMON

U.S. Naval Academy

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Maryland Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fourth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

CODE

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☒ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Contact: Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy

STREET & NUMBER

Maryland Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds, Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

101 South Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The United States Naval Academy was established in 1845 occupying the site and buildings of former Fort Severn. The total reservation at its founding consisted of 10 acres. This property, which belonged to the War Department, was composed of 14 buildings, the most impressive being Fort Severn Battery, the last of the original structures to be demolished around 1902. The battery commanded the Severn River.

The Civil War interrupted the development of the academy, but after 1865 numerous improvements were made in the physical plant and more than 25 buildings had been constructed by 1900. Between 1845 and 1900 more than 52 buildings were built which formed the pre-20th century campus. Development of the campus since 1900 has been in four stages. Between 1900 and 1910 there were 27 buildings constructed, the 10 core buildings being the ones of the Ernest Flagg plan. The second phase occurred between 1918 and 1924 when 7 buildings were built. Between 1939 and 1941, 25 additional structures were added. Since 1960 ~~there~~ five additional buildings have been constructed.

From its small beginnings, the Naval Academy has grown, through land acquisition and reclamation, to an expanse of more than 300 acres with over 200 buildings of all kinds. Of these, the most historic are the buildings designed by Ernest Flagg and built between 1900 and 1910. The buildings of later addition, however, are not inconsistent with the character of the Flagg buildings, retaining as they do similar fabric, scale, and design. All of the academic buildings are located on the south side of Dorsey Creek; on the north side of the creek stand the Victorian Cottage, the Hospital, Halligan Hall, and numerous quarters.

MAJOR BUILDINGS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY (numbers in parentheses are keyed to Map B)

The Oldest Buildings

The Victorian Cottage c. 1868 (71). Located north of Dorsey Creek among the quarters around the hospital grounds, this cottage is the oldest building in the Yard. It was built elsewhere and barged to the academy grounds in 1868. It is a typical pattern-book house with a gable in front over a double window topped with curved arches in the Gothic style. Gingerboard trim has been removed from the eaves and front gable, and the porch has been enclosed.

The Waiting Room 1878 and the Guard House 1881 (60). These two small buildings flank Gate #3 (the Main Gate) and are the only buildings left from the pre-1900 Naval Academy.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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U.S. Naval Academy

CONTINUATION SHEET

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The Ernest Flagg Buildings

Bancroft Hall (6). Named for Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the founder of the Naval Academy, Bancroft Hall saw its first section, the present Third and Fourth Wings and the Rotunda, completed in 1901. Bancroft houses all midshipmen at the academy, at present some 4,300 men and women. Bancroft is perhaps more typically Beaux-Arts than any other building in the Yard. The north elevation features a massive central pavilion of rusticated stone work embellished with both engaged double columns flanking the arched entrance and matching single pilasters at each end. Nautical statuary enlivens the skyline. The manner in which Bancroft has grown from the original Flagg building facing the river is quite apparent from the aerial photograph attached.

Bancroft Hall is a small city in itself, containing a bakery, barber shop, soda parlor, and the massive mess hall. There are 21 rooms dedicated to graduates who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Billed as the world's largest dormitory, the building has 30 acres of floor space and five miles of corridor.

The active life of the midshipmen revolves around the Rotunda, from which the rest of Bancroft radiates. Memorial Hall is dedicated to naval heroes. Below the battle flag "Don't Give Up the Ship," which flew over Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship during the Battle of Lake Erie (10 September 1813), stands the honor roll of Naval Academy graduates who have died in action from the Civil War to Vietnam. Other historic paintings, flags, murals, and memorabilia are placed about the Rotunda where the midshipmen may entertain guests.

After the Rotunda, the Mess Hall is perhaps the most interesting part of Bancroft accessible to visitors. The entire brigade of midshipmen is served there at one sitting. With an area larger than three football fields, the Mess Hall has a staff of two officers, 200 civilian employees, and 300 stewards who prepare and serve over three million meals annually.

Macdonough and Dahlgren Halls 1903 (15, 31). These twin buildings flank Bancroft to the east and west. Dahlgren, named for Rear Admiral John Adolphus Dahlgren, naval ordnance expert and Civil War commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, was formerly the armory, but since its recent renovation it houses an ice hockey rink and a recreational and snack bar facility. Macdonough houses the gymnasium and swimming pools. Macdonough was named after Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825) hero of the Battle of Lake Champlain (1814) which forced the British

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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U.S. Naval Academy

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to retreat into Canada and secured the continuation of the Great Lakes boundary between the U.S. and Canada. Both buildings feature the mass of the Beaux-Arts style without its ornamentation.

Isherwood, Melville, and Griffin Halls 1905 (53). These buildings form a block which house the Engineering Department. Built of white brick with stone quoins, the block has an entrance which is recessed in a two-story roundheaded arch. Interesting metal bracketing supports the cornice which continues around the three buildings. Isherwood, the central portion, was named for Benjamin F. Isherwood (1822-1915), an early authority on steam engines. In 1862 he became the first Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The Superintendent's Quarters 1906 (29). The quarters of the Superintendent of the Academy, this house is a 2 1/2 story white brick building with a mansard roof pierced by dormers. It is furnished with antiques and is used for social functions as well as quarters.

The Academic Group: Sampson (48), Mahan (49), and Maury (50) Halls 1907. This group of connected buildings faces Bancroft Hall. More overtly Beaux-Arts than the Isherwood complex, the group is topped by a clock tower. All three have mansard roofs; the auditorium roof in Mahan is particularly handsome in form and detail. (See accompanying picture.) The central building, Mahan, once housed the main library; it has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,114 and some classrooms. To the east is Sampson with classrooms and a large lecture hall. To the west is Maury which contains the Departments of English and History. Mahan was named for Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914), the pre-eminent naval theoretician; Sampson bears the name of Commander William Thomas Sampson (1840-1902), the Twelfth Superintendent of the Academy and hero of the Battle of Santiago Bay (1898); Maury commemorates Lt. Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873), the great oceanographer.

The Administration Building 1907 (64). Resembling the Commandant's Quarters in size, shape and style, with minor variations in the projecting central pavilion, this building houses the Superintendent, the Academic Dean, and their staffs.

The Chapel 1908 (65). The "architectural crown" of Ernest Flagg's design, the Chapel faces the Severn River across Chapel Walk, perhaps the most photographed part of the Yard. Before the construction of Michelson-Chauvenet Halls in the late 1960's, the view of the Severn was unobstructed. The closing of the square was ameliorated by building two halls with a wide alley between so that some view of the river remained to the Chapel. The cornerstone of the building was

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U.S. Naval Academy

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laid in 1904 by Admiral George Dewey (1837-1917), the hero of the Battle of Manila Bay, and the dedication took place in 1908. The third chapel to be built at the academy, the chapel was designed by Flagg in the shape of a Greek cross, but the building was extended to form a Latin Cross in 1939-40, adding a new nave designed by Paul Philippe Cret, the architect of the Pan-American Union, the Federal Reserve Building, and the Folger Library in Washington. The new north facade preserves Flagg's entry design, and the great bronze doors designed and cast by Evelyn Beatrice Longman (1874-1954) still stand guard. The great dome of the rotunda was once embellished with elaborate terra cotta decorations giving it the appearance of a frosted wedding cake. After a 15 pound chunk fell in 1928 the terra cotta was removed, and the dome was sheathed in copper. Designed to be the tallest building in the Yard, the Chapel is 210 feet high from rotunda floor to lantern top.

The interior of the Chapel contains many memorials. The baptismal font is dedicated to Commander Ellwood Colahan, Commandant of Midshipmen 1900-03. The Sir Galahad Window showing a Christian soldier with his sword unsheathed represents the ideals of the Navy. The Tiffany "Porter Window" with the words "Eternal Father Strong to Save" inscribed over it is dedicated to Admiral David Dixon Porter, the man who reorganized the Academy after the Civil War. Another Tiffany window is dedicated to Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, the hero of Santiago Bay (1898). The Farragut window commemorates Admiral David Farragut's victory at Mobile Bay in the Civil War. Farragut's prayer book and Bible are also on display in the Chapel.

The most famous memorial in the Chapel is the Crypt of John Paul Jones located beneath the rotunda. Jones, a native of Scotland, was commissioned a lieutenant by Congress of December 7, 1775, making him the ranking officer in the first naval list and giving him the title of "Father of the American Navy." Most famous for the victory of his Bonhomme Richard over the British Serapis, Captain Richard Pearson, and for his reply, "I have not yet begun to fight!" to Pearson's query, "Have you struck?" Jones died and was buried in Paris in 1792, his body preserved in a lead casket filled with alcohol. In 1899 General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, began a search for the naval hero's remains. Recovered in 1905, the remains were identified and returned to their lead casket which was then placed in another lead casket and the whole sealed in an outer coffin of oak with eight silver handles. After a full military funeral procession in Paris, the remains were placed aboard the USS Brooklyn, returned to the United States, and placed in a temporary vault at Annapolis. Flagg's design for the tomb was heavily influenced by the tomb of Napoleon in Les Invalides in Paris, but the execution is more ornate and less spacious. Built at a cost of \$75,000, the circular crypt features antique Pyrenees marble columns around a sarcophagus of the same material supported by four bronze dolphins. On the walls of the crypt are numerous mementos and paintings.

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U.S. Naval Academy
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OTHER BUILDINGS

Halligan Hall 1903 (74). Built as a Marine Barracks, Halligan Hall housed the Naval Post Graduate School and was named for one of the founders of the school, Rear Admiral John Halligan. The building was designed by Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931), a Chicago disciple of H. H. Richardson. Cobb is most famous for his designs for the Chicago Opera House (1884-85) and the Newberry Library (1888). The enclosed photo shows the arches and massing of the central pavilion of the Italian Renaissance Revival structure. The Post Graduate School was moved to Monterey, California, in 1951. Halligan Hall now houses the Public Works Department, Civilian Personnel, Data Processing, Supply, Naval Investigative Service, and the Comptroller.

The Hospital 1907 (72). Standing on Strawberry Hill, the site of the residence of the last colonial governor of Maryland, the hospital's design is colonial in spirit. Built of brick with simple clean cut windows topped by segmental arches with keystones on the first floor and flat arched with keystones on the second floor, the building has a hipped roof pierced by dormers and topped by a cupola. The flanking wings are Greek Revival in spirit. The new addition in the rear of the old hospital is in a 1930's style.

Luce Hall 1920 (14) is named for Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, founder of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

Hubbard Hall (the Boat House) 1927 (68) is named for the stroke of the first Navy varsity crew (1870).

Preble Hall 1939 (58). Named for Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the American fleet during the Tripolitan War, Preble Hall is the home of the Naval Academy Museum, the Naval Institute, and the Naval Academy Athletic Association.

Ward Hall c. 1941 (30). Named for the Naval Academy's first instructor of Gunnery and Steam, Lt. J. H. Ward, Ward Hall now houses Computer Services and Educational Resources.

Leahy Hall (55) was named for Fleet Admiral William Daniel Leahy, former Chief of Staff. It houses the offices of the Dean of Admissions.

Halsey Field House 1959 (23) was named for Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet Pacific during World War II.

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U.S. Naval Academy

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Mitscher Hall 1961 (18) honors Vice Admiral Marc Andrew Mitscher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in 1946. It houses an auditorium and the Chaplain's Center.

Michelson-Chauvenet Halls 1965-1968 (38) house the Division of Mathematics and Science. William Chauvenet was the first professor of Mathematics and Navigation at the Academy. Albert A. Michelson was a graduate of the academy and a physics instructor there. He was also the first American scientist to be awarded the Nobel Prize (1907) for the measurement of the speed of light.

Nimitz Library 1973 (46) was named for Fleet Admiral Chester A. Nimitz, commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific in World War II.

Rickover Hall 1975 (45) was named for Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the "Father of the Nuclear Navy" and houses the Division of Engineering and Weapons.

Michelson-Chauvenet, Nimitz, and Rickover Halls are in a contemporary style, meant to fit in with the Beaux-Arts of the Flagg Plan.

Such are the major buildings in the Yard. There are dozens of others, quarters and work buildings, which are not listed, and some of which are not very distinguished, but all of which add to the charm of the Naval Academy.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AA-359

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1845

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced many of the top-ranking career officers who in peace and war have commanded the U.S. Navy for more than a century and a quarter. The mission of the academy is "to develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideal of duty, honor, and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship, and government." The Naval Academy throughout its history has stressed excellence in both military and academic areas in achieving this end.

HISTORY

From the founding of the U.S. Navy until the late 1830's the fledgling naval officer received very little formal education. Young lads in their early teens were placed aboard naval vessels, lodged amidships, and left to fend for themselves. They learned their trade--seamanship and some navigation--by on-the-job-training and cramming Bowditch for their promotion boards. Any humane learning they got, they got on their own. The early republican anti-military philosophy bracketed the Navy with a standing army as a source of monarchical corruption. The result was a small navy officered by hard types who were valiant in combat but who lacked the polish of gentlemen. The navy consequently had a bad public image. Despite heroic service against the Barbary Pirates (1801-05), the navy did not rise in public esteem until the War of 1812. Driven by a vividly exhibited need for naval power, Congress authorized four new 74-gun ships of the line in 1813, and added an appropriation for schoolmasters for the midshipmen. The popularity of the navy declined rapidly after the war as the Nation turned its face westward, but the struggle for naval education went on. Presidents since John Adams, successive Secretaries of the Navy, and thoughtful naval officers like Matthew F. Maury tried to get Congressional approval for a naval officers' training school, to little avail. In the 1820's midshipmen were schooled aboard the *Guerriere* tied up at Norfolk, but the program was largely a cram course for promotion boards. There was a school at the Boston naval yard in the 1830's, and the establishment at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia (a home for aged mariners) trained a few of the midshipmen from 1839, but all these expedients proved less than satisfactory.

With the revolutionary introduction of the screw-propeller by John Ericsson in 1837 and its successful application to a vessel of war in 1844--the ill-fated

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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U.S. Naval Academy
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Princeton--it became increasingly clear that seamanship and a little Bowditch were entirely inadequate as professional attainments for naval officers. Added to this was the unfortunate publicity in the Somers affair in 1842. In the nearest thing to a mutiny the U.S. Navy has ever had, Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of Secretary of War John C. Spencer, conspired with other crew members of the U.S. Brig Somers to seize the ship and turn pirate. Young Spencer had already been thrown out of one college and his father was trying to "make a man of him" by putting him in the navy. When the plot was discovered, young Spencer and two enlisted men were hanged from the yardarm. The resulting publicity convinced many--but not Congress--that the navy needed to be less a reform school and more a profession.

When Boston Brahmin George Bancroft became Secretary of the Navy after Abel Upshur's death in the Princeton explosion, he was determined to establish naval training school. Bancroft, a German-trained historian and former editor of the North American Review, was also a knowledgeable politician, and he decided to establish his school without congressional approval. Accordingly, in 1845 he ordered the sea-going schoolmasters and the Philadelphia faculty "on shore" to await orders, and as the midshipmen came into port, ordered them, too, to await orders. Choosing old Fort Severn at Annapolis, Maryland, as the site of his new school, he got his friend William Marcy, the Secretary of War, to transfer the land to the Navy, ordered the pick of the instructors and all the midshipmen to Annapolis, and the United States had a naval officers' school.

Commander Franklin Buchanan became the first superintendent. A seven man faculty was composed of Lt. J. H. Ward, Gunnery and Steam; Prof. William Chauvenet, Mathematics and Navigation; Prof. H. H. Lockwood, Natural Philosophy; Prof. A. N. Girault, French; Chaplain George Jones, English; Surgeon J. A. Lockwood, Chemistry; and Passed Midshipman Samuel Marcy, assistant in Mathematics. The student body consisted of sixty midshipmen ranging in age from early teens to nearly thirty.

Used to the freedom of shipboard life, the midshipmen were slow to settle down. Buchanan made a good beginning, but he was assigned to sea duty in 1847. His replacement, Commander George P. Upshur, was not so strong a disciplinarian, and the midshipmen were often out of hand. From 1845 to 1850 the course of study was five years--one year at school, three years at sea, and one year back at school. In 1850 the course was lengthened to seven years, only to be shortened the following year to four continuous years at school with summer cruises. In 1850 the Naval School assumed its modern name, the United States Naval Academy.

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U.S. Naval Academy
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At the beginning of the Civil War, Superintendent George S. Blake saw many of his midshipmen resign to follow the destiny of the Confederacy. Surrounded in Annapolis by southern sympathizers, Blake feared for the security of the academy. In April 1861 he embarked the brigade of midshipmen upon the Constitution and moved the school (and the ship) to Newport, Rhode Island, for the duration. The academy grounds were occupied by General Benjamin F. Butler and the Eighth Massachusetts; the grounds subsequently became an army camp and hospital.

In 1865 the school returned to its former quarters, and the new superintendent, Admiral David Dixon Porter, began a reorganization of the academy which resulted in the institution of the honor system and the addition of organized sports to the daily routine. New uniforms, drill, and dress parades reinforced the Spartan military ideal. The course was set at four years and academic standards, particularly in engineering, were improved.

The years between the Civil War and the Spanish American War proved to be the nadir of the navy. By the early 1880's the fleet consisted of obsolescent wooden tubs, and only a handful of each year's academy graduates could hope for commissions. All at once several things came together. Between 1886 and 1889, Navy Secretary William C. Whitney reorganized the bureaus, rid the fleet of antiquated vessels, and began rapid construction of modern steel ships. At the same time, Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan presented his seminal lectures in naval history and tactics at the newly established Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. The lectures were published in 1890 as The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783 and became perhaps the most influential book on naval affairs ever written. The book did not fuel naval rearmament in the U.S. or the concurrent Anglo-French naval arms race; they were all reflections of similar currents in world affairs. It did fuel the German race for naval parity, and, along with the tremendous victory of our new steel navy over the pitifully obsolete Spanish Navy at Santiago de Cuba on 3 July 1898, it led to a program of building and expansion at Annapolis.

In 1899 the navy commissioned Ernest Flagg (1857-1947) to rebuild the academy completely. Flagg, trained in the Paris atelier of Paul Blondel, designed the ten core buildings of the new academy in the monumental Beaux-Arts style, characterized by rusticated stonework and great steel and glass windows. Built over a ten year period (1900-10) at a cost of \$10,000,000, the new academy was laid out in rigid symmetry. Around a park crossed by numerous walks stand the Chapel (1908) facing the Severn River, Bancroft Hall (1901), the community within a community and home of the midshipmen, and across from that, the academic group--Sampson, Mahan, and

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U.S. Naval Academy
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Maury Halls (1907). Buildings added since 1910 have been designed to blend in with and complement the core buildings. When the basic square of Flagg's design was closed in 1965-68 by the construction of Michelson-Chauvenet Halls, the frankly modern design was such as to be consistent with the Flagg buildings. The Nimitz Library (1973) and Rickover Hall (1975) continue the trend.

By 1910 the modern naval academy had taken the shape it would have until after World War II. The brigade of midshipmen is composed of three battallions of four companies each, officered by first classmen (seniors). Between 1880 and 1907 the brigade more than trebled. Before 1945 all midshipmen took the same course work, marching by squads to class to the beat of a drummer "with sliderule in hand as though en route to battle." Today's midshipmen (since 1976 joined by women) take courses far too diverse to permit marching to class. The post-World War II world, complete with the emergence of nuclear power and the strategic concept of deterrence, once more brought academic changes to the Yard. In place of the old lock-step curriculum, midshipmen may take academic majors and minors in 16 areas with over 85 electives possible. The rapid pace of modern technology forced a de-emphasis on current technology and a reliance on basic theory. Today's curriculum consists of one-half engineering, one-quarter social science and humanities, and one-quarter professional naval courses, reflecting a new emphasis on humanities--what one writer calls an attempt at a "Spartan-Athenian balance" in naval education.

In all the academy grounds contain nearly 300 acres on which are more than 200 major buildings. The grounds are open to visitors daily from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., although most buildings are closed to visitors at 5:00 p.m.

ERNEST FLAGG

American architect Ernest Flagg (1857-1947) was born in Brooklyn, New York. His father, Jared, was both a minister and a painter. Flagg was sent to Paris to study at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts by Cornelius Vanderbilt II who was impressed by the young man's ability. He worked in the studio of Paul Blondel, graduating in 1889, the year of the Paris Exposition. His style has been described as Beaux-Arts "guided by his own individualism." Besides the design for the Naval Academy, he is known for St. Luke's Hospital, New York, (1891); The Corcoran Gallery, Washington, (1891); the Singer Tower, also in New York, (1897-c. 1905); and numerous townhouses.

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U.S. Naval Academy

CONTINUATION SHEET

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(e) Beginning at a point on the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard (Md. Rt. 450) at the southwest end of the Old Severn River Bridge on the southwest shore of the Severn River, proceed along the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard to the intersection with the northwest curb of King George Street; thence generally southeasterly along the northeast curb of King George Street to Balch Road; thence northeast along the northwest curb of Balch Road to its intersection with Hanover Road; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Hanover Road to its intersection with Wagner Street; thence southwest along the northeast curb of Wagner Street to its intersection with King George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of King George Street to its intersection with Randall Street; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Randall Street to its intersection with Prince George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Prince Street to its intersection with Spa Creek; thence northeast, southeast, generally east, and northeast along the sea wall to the Severn River; thence northwest along the sea wall to the confluence of Dorsey Creek and the Severn River; thence southwest to a point on Dorsey Creek directly across from the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence in a straight line to the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence generally northeast, west, and northeast along the sea wall on Hospital Point to its intersection with Baltimore Boulevard, the point of beginning.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Butt, Marshall W., Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia (Portsmouth, 1951).
Calvert, James, The Naval Profession (New York, 1965).
Crane, John, and James F. Kieley, United States Naval Academy: The First Hundred Years (New York, 1945).
Edsall, Margaret Horton, A Place Called the Yard (Baltimore, 1976).
"Alfred Thayer Mahan," Dictionary of American Biography, XII, 206-08.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY about 270 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 8	3 7 0 9 2 0	4 3 1 6 7 3 0	B	1 8	3 7 0 1 0 0	4 3 1 6 2 3 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 8	3 7 1 4 9 0	4 3 1 4 9 5 0	D	1 8	3 7 2 2 4 0	4 3 1 5 4 1 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marilynn Larew, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey Division, National Park Service

DATE

7/28/77

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ____

STATE ____

LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Landmark
Designated: July 9, 1961

DATE Sept 19, 1977
George Emery

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

9/13/77

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

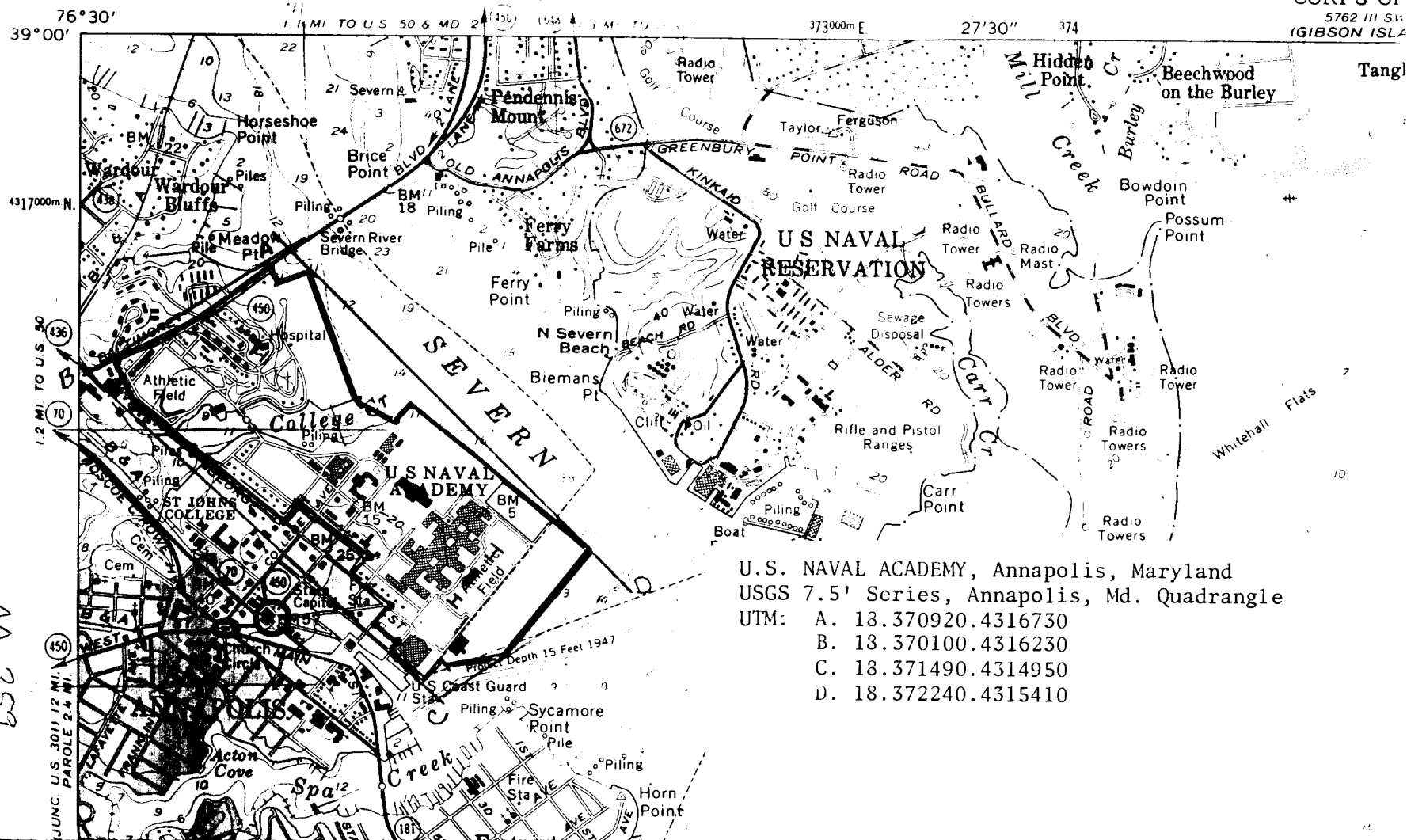
(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

5662 III SE
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
5762 III SE
(GIBSON ISLAND)



AA-359



U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY - BOAT HOUSE
FACING SOUTHEAST ON DORSEY CREEK
NPS PHOTO - MARILYNN LAREW 1977

back of
photo of
Larew was part of the NHZ staff
at that time.

AA- 359

United States Naval Academy
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprised of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450.

A 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record (Kapsch 1980) survey documented 203 buildings on the Naval Academy complex. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of five management categories. Buildings assigned categories IV and V were considered to be of no historical importance at the time. As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties.

Eighty buildings (Table 1) within the Naval Academy complex were surveyed as part of this investigation. They are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect aspects of the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. Sixty-four of these buildings, comprised of quarters, garages, a natatorium, a hospital annex, and a boat house convey distinct characteristics of design, location, and/or setting and are associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, these buildings ~~apartments~~ contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission. Sixteen resources are examples of ancillary structures that include watch houses, storehouses, a sewer meter, toilet, marine facility, and instruction building. These buildings do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-359
Magi No.
DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

and/or common U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

2. Location

street & number MARYLAND AVENUE ☐ not for publication

city, town ANNAPOLIS ☐ vicinity of congressional district FOURTH

state MARYLAND county ANNE ARUNDEL

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name SUPERINTENDENT, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

street & number MARYLAND AVENUE telephone no.: 410-293-2293

city, town ANNAPOLIS state and zip code MARYLAND 21402

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE ^{liber}

street & number 101 SOUTH STREET folio

city, town ANNAPOLIS state MARYLAND

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

date NOVEMBER 1980 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DIVISION OF PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

city, town WASHINGTON state DC

7. Description

Survey No. AA-359

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

Purpose

In 1980, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service on behalf of the Department of the Navy, completed a historic building inventory of the United States Naval Academy. The purpose of the inventory was to survey and evaluate resources within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark district, to categorize the buildings according to their importance to the district, and to suggest appropriate management strategies for each resource (Kapsch 1980). Select buildings, owned by the Academy, outside of the National Historic Landmark were also surveyed, evaluated, and categorized.

The inventory, conducted by the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER) assigned preservation categories to USNA buildings. All buildings that met the National Register Criteria were placed in Categories I, II, or III. Buildings that did not meet the criteria were placed in Category IV, while buildings that did not meet the criteria and were in some way damaging to the historic district were assigned to Category V. Each category has a corresponding preservation directive.

Category I: Properties of major importance or architectural merit which constitute a prominent part of the Academy and which contribute significantly to the national cultural heritage.

Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structures and any significant interior historic features which remain.

Category II: Properties of historic importance or architectural merit which have functioned as an integral part of the Academy in the past and which contribute to its cultural heritage or visual beauty or interest.

Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structure and any significant interior historic features which remain.

Category III: Properties or elements of historic or architectural value which contribute to the cultural heritage or visual beauty of the Academy; which provide background for important historic or architectural properties and elements; or which are evidence of historic or architectural continuity within the Academy.

Preservation Directive: Retain and modify as little as possible.

Category IV: Properties considered of no historic value at this time. Properties post-dating 1940, making them less than fifty years old, are considered in this category at this time.

Preservation Directive: No preservation effort required at this time. Properties listed in this category, however, should be retained in the historic inventory to facilitate subsequent review and re-evaluation of their significance at a later time.

Category V: Properties which because of date of construction, usage, design, or location represent intrusions. These properties do not contribute to the significance of the historic district and detract from the historic fabric of the immediate area.

The 1980 inventory documented a total of 203 buildings on the Academy grounds, 55 buildings

on the Naval Academy Dairy Farm, and 6 buildings at the Naval Radio Station. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of the five management categories. Copies of the completed survey were submitted to Maryland Historical Trust.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties. Eighty (Category IV and V) properties at the Naval Academy were surveyed and evaluated. The survey information was collected to prepare this inventory form and to supplement the 1980 survey. This methodology was developed in consultation with Mr. Peter Kurtz and Ms. Jo Ellen Frieze of Maryland Historic Trust and, Mr. Larry Earle of EFA Chesapeake.

Summary Description

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy (USNA) incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, which lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. The property is bounded by the Severn River on the northeast and Spa Creek on the south. The southwestern border is defined by King George Street and is contiguous to downtown Annapolis, a National Historic Landmark.

Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and eventually Maryland Route 450. Reclamation efforts have focused along the shorelines of the Severn River and Spa Creek. The current composition of the campus reflects these different stages development.

The original core of the campus was designed by architect Ernest Flagg in the early 20th century. The yard plan and buildings were designed in the Beaux Arts Style exhibiting a formal and symmetrical arrangement. A central yard serves as the focus of the plan. Academic buildings circumscribe the yard. The buildings reenforce the rigid symmetry of the plan and form a distinctive institutional environment. Contemporary construction generally has maintained the integrity of the original plan. Outside of the core, the main campus reflects other distinct phases of development that includes athletic fields, Worden Field, Santee Basin, the hospital complex on Strawberry Hill, and the Perry Circle apartments.

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprised of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450 (For boundary description see National Register Nomination form.)

The Naval Academy has also acquired other properties outside of the main complex including: Annapolis Housing, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Naval Ship Research and Development Center on the north side of the Severn River; and the North Severn property; also located on the north side of the Severn River at Greenbury Point. The Academy operates an 800 acre dairy farm located in Gambrills, Maryland. These properties are discussed on separate Maryland Historical Trust forms.

Eighty USNA buildings and structures constructed before 1947 and classified as Category IV and V resources in the 1980 survey were reexamined as part of the current investigation. These buildings are typical of the building stock found at academic institutions including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Most of the following structures were constructed during the twentieth century and reflect the expanding mission of the Naval Academy.

General DescriptionAcademic Buildings.

Normscott Natatorium (114). Completed in 1924, Normscott Natatorium was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Constructed as an addition to the original Beaux Arts style complex that comprises Bancroft, MacDonough, Dahlgren, and Mitscher Halls; the building rises from a concrete foundation, and extends from the southwest wall of MacDonough Hall. The one-story, rectangular, yellow-buff brick block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is seven bays wide and fourteen bays deep.

The Renaissance Revival style influence in the building design is reflected in a central three-bay pavilion with three recessed arches and quoins. Cast stone voussoirs and keystones surmount the brick panel arches. The three arches house entries with wood paneled double-doors. Each unit contains six lights and a fourteen light transom. Flanking building wings exhibit narrow, six-light, casement windows in recessed panels. The wing corners also are embellished with quoins.

The side (southwest) elevation of the building exhibits double-hung, one-over-one, aluminum sash windows. Some of the windows on the side elevation have been in-filled with brick. All window openings are surmounted by a brick soldier course. A recessed, wood panel, double door with four lights and a four light transom is located at the north end of the elevation. The walls are adorned with a cast stone watertable and projecting brick belt course, which is found just below the windows. The building rises to a cast stone cornice with plain frieze, brick parapet, and cast stone coping.

Hubbard Hall (260). Hubbard Hall was constructed as the Naval Academy rowing boat house in 1929. Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the building is a modest adaptation of the Second Renaissance style. Its primary stylistic features include projecting wings, second-story arched windows, and wall surfaces decorated with quoins and pilasters. The seven-bay by, four-bay, H-shaped building rises from a concrete foundation.

A central, two-story block terminates in a low pitched side-gable roof. The second-story is set back to form roof decks on both the front and rear elevation of the central block. The main block is flanked by symmetrical, slightly projecting two-story wings that terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is faced in buff-colored brick laid in stretcher bond. Limestone quoins, a watertable, and a restrained limestone cornice accentuate the building. On the front and rear elevations, rusticated limestone veneer distinguishes the central one-story bays. The bays are further accentuated by fluted pilasters with capitals. Two central pilasters support steel flagpoles capped with trident ornaments.

The front entrance is comprised of two sets of single-light, double-doors. Central pavilion windows are fixed, twenty-light metal casements. The projecting wings exhibit double-hung, six-over-six, light wood sash set on concrete sills. The second-story, front elevation deck has been enclosed to create a flat-roof porch finished in stucco. A steel railing with "W" pattern extends across the porch. The original arched entrances to the roof deck are still intact.

The rear elevation includes six garage bays on the first story. The garage doors are metal overhead track units with twelve-lights. One original steel double-door with ten-lights, exists at the east end of the elevation. On the second story rear-elevation setback, arches house twelve-light wood doors with semi-circular transoms that provide access to the roof deck.

Instruction Building (294). Building 294 was constructed in 1943 as an athletic instruction building. The three-story, wood frame, rectangular block terminates in a steeply pitched saltbox roof. The building is three bays wide by three bays deep and adjoins Dahlgren and Ward Halls on three elevations. The walls are finished in common brick bond, asbestos siding, and horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation exhibits one, sliding, two-light metal sash window. Three entrances each house a single metal door. This structure is utilitarian in design, and currently serves as the tennis court offices and locker room.

Quarters and Housing.

Public Quarters (A-N). Public Quarters A-N are large, three-story, brick apartment buildings constructed in 1939. The buildings were designed by the architectural firm of George, Miles, and Buhr (Kapsch 1980). The apartments are organized into two distinct groups. Buildings A-J are located at Perry Circle along Maryland State Highway 435 at the north western perimeter of the Naval Academy campus. Buildings K-N are located along Phythian Road across from the hospital. The apartment buildings are identical in design and incorporate elements of the Colonial Revival style.

The apartment building design is eleven bays wide and three deep and occupy a rectangular ground plan. The design incorporates a central block flanked by two short wings. Each wing is slightly recessed and defined by brick quoins. The central block terminates in a hipped roof punctuated with five hipped dormers on the front and rear elevations. The wings terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is clad in 4:1 common bond brick; architectural details include a limestone stringcourse and limestone cornice. The first story is accentuated by rusticated horizontal bands of brick. The primary entrance is framed by limestone pilasters surmounted by a simple entablature and broken segmental pediment. Windows throughout the building are primarily double-hung, six-over-six light, wood sash units supported by a limestone sills. First story windows incorporate jack arches with limestone keystones.

The exposed rear elevation basement contains six garage bays. Each bay contains contemporary overhead track door units with twelve lights.

Public Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A). These dwellings were constructed in 1922 north of Dorsey Creek down the hill from the hospital complex. The bungalows are identical in design and utilize similar materials. The building designs are based on plans prepared by the United States Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Drawings #3797 and 4141 (Kapsch 1980).

The one-story, wood frame, rectangular bungalows are supported by a concrete block foundation. The south elevations are exposed on some of the bungalows. The block of the dwellings terminate in hipped roofs with monitor vents and overhanging boxed eaves. Full verandas with hipped roofs extend across the three-bay principal (south) facades. Simple wood pilasters support the veranda roofs. Each elevation of the dwellings incorporates double-hung, six-over-six light or one-over-one light wood sash windows. Single panel wood doors are located on the south and west elevations. The buildings are clad in horizontal aluminum siding.

Support and Infrastructure.

Hospital East Ward (291). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 according to designs by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The building occupies a T-shaped ground plan and is a three-story addition to the existing hospital. The steel frame block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is clad with glazed gray brick veneer laid in a Flemish bond. Cast stone details define window spandrels, lintels and sills.

The imposing Neo-Classical style facade emphasizes symmetry with strong vertical and horizontal divisions. The basement and first-story are defined by a cast stone belt course and characterized by deeply recessed window openings. The second and third story are defined by alternating vertical brick strips or pilasters and window openings. Two vertically configured, double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows are located in each opening. The windows are separated by a cast stone spandrel. At the top of the structure, the parapet is formed by a broad, plain cast stone frieze.

The principal (southeast) elevation is comprised of 22 bays and divided into a central block with flanking wings. The second and third stories are recessed forming a roof deck with brick pillars and steel pipe railing. The side elevations of the wings are comprised of five bays on the second and third elevations. The rear wing of the building protrudes seven bays until it connects with the main hospital.

Generally, windows are double-hung, six-over-six light or four-over-four light, wood sash. Single

and double wood doors are located in different entrances throughout the building. This building currently is empty and in disrepair.

Bath House (320). Building 320 was constructed in 1945. The building's design and modest details incorporate references to the Art Moderne style. The one-story, rectangular block is raised on a concrete foundation. The building is seven-bays wide by three-bays deep and is finished in brick laid in a common bond. The walls terminate in a flat roof with concrete coping.

A central pavilion rises one-and-a-half stories, forming a light-well to the lobby area. The pavilion includes paired, six-light casement windows on the front and rear elevations. The primary entrance also is located on the pavilion and consists of an eight-light, wood panel double-door. The entrance is surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners. The wing elevations exhibit bands of two-light awning sash with concrete sills. The windows also are surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners.

Heating Plant/Printing (187). Building 187 incorporates two separate buildings originally constructed as a garage (1927) and marine facility (1920). A later one-story addition connected the two structures and created the current building configuration. The one to two-story, T-shaped building is constructed of brick and concrete. The brick portion rises from a concrete foundation and terminates in monitor gable roof. It is finished in buff-colored stretcher bond brick. The concrete marine facility, which forms a separate block to the east, terminates in a gable roof. The two-story building is parged in a smooth coat of concrete. The two blocks are connected by a one-story, brick block terminating in a flat parapet roof.

A gable roof with monitor extends the length of the brick structure and incorporates three shed dormers on each roof plane. Each dormer contains a four-light, wood sash, awning windows while the monitor contains four-light and six-light, wood sash awning windows. The side elevation includes bands of windows composed of double-hung, four-over-four and six-over-six, wood sash units defined by concrete lug sills. The south elevation windows have been infilled with brick. The two-story portion of the building exhibits double-hung, four-over-four, wood sash windows on all elevations.

The primary elevation (west) houses a central entry pavilion with a segmental arch garage entryway, arched parapet, and flat roof. A metal overhead track door unit is located within the garage bay. A narrow, four-light, wood casement window is located on each side of the entrance. The entry pavilion is flanked by wings that terminate in a flat roof with parapet. Each wing includes a single, double-hung, six-over-six light wood sash window.

A single wood panel door with three lights is located on the north elevation. Sliding wood garage doors are found on the east and south elevations of the building.

Vandergrift Boathouse (144). Building 144 incorporates floating docks constructed in 1907. The one-story, H-shaped building has substantially been modified and incorporates modern materials including plate glass, plywood, and standing seam metal. The walls terminate in a hipped roof. The primary entrance is comprised of plate glass double-doors.

Detached Garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A, 41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 97A). In 1924, detached single and double garages were constructed behind dwellings to accommodate vehicle storage. All the garages are all similar in design and construction materials. Each structure is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectangular (or square) ground plan. The buildings are one to two bays wide and two or three deep. The garages terminate in front-gable roofs, with the exception of 14A, which terminates in a parallel front-gable roof and 1A which terminates in a sloped roof. The buildings are clad in either horizontal wood siding, or vertical board and batten siding. The side and rear elevations generally include four-light, casement wooden sash windows. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead-track doors.

Detached Garages (190, 197, 261, 262). Detached multiple garages were also constructed in 1924 for Quarters located on Cromwell Way and O'Hare Roads. Buildings 190, 197, 261, and 262 are similar in design and construction materials. Each garage is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectangular plan. The garages are two bays deep and four to six bays wide. Each garage terminates in a shed roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A visor protrudes from the roof eave the entire length of the elevation. Each building is clad with horizontal wood siding. Window openings have been enclosed with plywood. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead track doors, although examples of original wooden doors survive.

Watch House (176). Building 176 was constructed in 1917 as a watch house for Gate No. 6; it is utilized now as a storage shed. The one-story, brick, rectangular, building is supported by a concrete foundation. The building is one bay-wide and one-bay deep and terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves. A single, wood panel door provides access to the building. The side and rear elevations each exhibit two-light, wood hopper windows. The walls have been parged in concrete.

Gate/Sentry House (972). Building 972 was constructed as a watch house in 1934. The one-story, concrete and wood frame, octagonal building rises on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a hipped roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A single, one-light, wood panel door on the north elevation provides access to the gate house. Two-light, wood sash, sliding windows are located on the side elevations.

Watch Houses (174, 172). Building 174 was constructed as a watch house in 1893. The one-story, trapezoidal shaped block, rises on a concrete foundation. The building is adjacent the brick perimeter wall of the Academy and terminates in a low pitched shed roof. The walls are finished in stucco. The building is no longer used as a watch house.

Building 172 was constructed in 1909 and is similar in appearance to Building 174. The one-story, rectangular block rises from a concrete foundation. The walls are finished in stucco and terminate in a flat roof. Window openings have been infilled with plywood. This watch house currently is used for storage and is located adjacent to Gate No. 2.

Public Toilet (178). Building 178 was constructed in 1925 as a latrine. The one-story, brick, square building rises from a concrete foundation. The building is one-bay wide and one-bay deep. The walls rise to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A single, six-panel, wood door provides access to the building. The northeast and northwest elevations house four-light, wood pivot windows. The building has been parged with a smooth coat of concrete.

Latrine/Washroom (287). Building 287 was constructed in 1942 as an equipment storage shed. It is used presently as washrooms that service the nearby athletic fields. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular block is raised on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a side-gable roof. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation includes three, wood-panel doors surmounted by three-light transoms. A canopy extends over two of the doors. The west and north elevations include double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows.

Gas Meter Shelter (328). Building 328 was constructed as a gas meter shelter in 1947. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, square block is supported by a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a front-gable roof that is sheathed with slate shingles. The walls are finished in horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance includes a single, wood-panel door. The rear elevation includes a one-light, casement window.

Pump House/Well (308). Building 308 is a functional building similar in design to other utilitarian buildings at the Naval Academy. It was constructed in 1943. The one-story, square building is raised on a concrete foundation. The walls are finished with horizontal wood siding and brick, and terminate in a flat roof. The south elevation features a single wood paneled door. A wood panel door with six lights is located on the north elevation.

Greenhouse (311). Building 311 is a one-story, rectangular, metal frame greenhouse built on a concrete foundation. The walls and gable roof are plate glass and metal frame construction. The side elevations and roof include metal sash awning windows. A single wood panel door in the north gable end provides access to the building.

Public Works Shop (104HV). Building 104HV is a two-story, metal frame, rectangular quonset hut clad in corrugated metal. Three metal ventilators are located in the roof. A shed dormer, with a band of double-hung, one-over-one light wood sash windows, extends the full length of both side elevations. Single and paired double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash windows are located on the first story of the remaining elevations. The building contains multiple entries, including single wood panel doors on the side elevations. These entrances are enclosed by one-story, flat roof vestibules. The east elevation includes a metal fire escape that extends from the second story. Building 104HV, currently used for storage, is located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Public Works Shop (619). Building 619 is a one-story, metal frame, rectangular building terminating in a gable roof. A one-story, metal frame, rectangular warehouse has been connected to the building thus forming an H-shaped complex. The original building is four-bays wide and two-bays deep. It is finished in standing seam metal. The primary entrance, a vehicular bay, is centrally located on the east elevation and is comprised of a sliding metal door. A single, nine-light, metal door is located directly to the left of the vehicular bay. Building 619, currently used for storage, is located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Shed (340). Building 340 is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular shed built on a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed in vertical board and batten siding and rise to a front gable roof. A single wood door provides access to the shed. The shed serves as an outbuilding for a family residence located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-359

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☒ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

Significance Summary

The United States Naval Academy (USNA) campus incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, that lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Through the years, the boundaries of USNA have expanded through land purchases and shoreline reclamation along the Severn River and Spa Creek.

The Academy is a military academic institution that trains midshipmen for commission in the United States Navy or Marines. The main yard incorporates the range of buildings characteristic of a university including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Designed by the architect Ernest Flagg, the plan creates a formal institutional environment documenting several periods of development beginning in the 19th century to the present.

The campus is a distinctive concentration of buildings and structures united historically and aesthetically through planning and physical development. The original buildings of the campus core are examples of the Beaux Arts style, distinguished in design, scale, materials, and plan (Criterion C). Contemporary building designs generally have been consistent with the scale and character of the original design. The Naval Academy plan, and many of buildings are the work of Ernest Flagg, who is nationally recognized in the field of architecture for his work in the Beaux Arts style in the United States (Criterion C). For over a century, the USNA has provided higher education and training for future Naval officers; many alumni have made important contributions to Naval military history. Naval military education and its development is significant on a national level and represents an important theme in U.S. military history (Criterion A). Due to its distinction, the Academy was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1961. A National Register of Historic Places form documenting the landmark was prepared in 1977 (Larew 1977).

Historic Context-Development of the Naval Academy 1890-present

Industrial and Urban Dominance (1890-1930). In 1895, the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy issued a report that condemned the extant facilities at USNA and recommended a complete reconstruction of the academy. Noted architect Ernest Flagg was commissioned to develop a master plan for a new academy, and in 1899, the Navy retained Flagg to rebuild the academy (Sweetman 1979:135, 142). Flagg observed caustically that "It seems to have been the policy of the Government to build [at Annapolis] in the poorest way, and to place the buildings wherever there was a vacant place, with absolutely no regard to the convenient and economical working of the institution" (Craig 1984:229).

Flagg's design for the new academy was an example of Beaux Arts classicism. The plan included rigid axial symmetry, classically-inspired buildings, and impressive siting. The barracks (Bancroft Hall), main academic buildings (Mahan Hall, Maury Hall, Sampson Hall, and Isherwood Hall), armory (Dahlgren Hall), and gymnasium (Macdonough Hall) were constructed of stone in the French Renaissance style. The chapel, the Superintendent's residence, and additional officers' housing, also designed by Flagg, were constructed of white brick. Flagg also designed a hospital complex constructed on a northeastern portion of campus known as Strawberry Hill (Cemetery Hill).

Flagg adopted the City Beautiful and "White City" ideals exemplified in the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The Columbian Exposition publicized Beaux Arts design principles, which include symmetry of plan, strong visual axes, and classically-inspired monumental architecture. The 1905 *Metropolitan Magazine* observed that the new Naval Academy design was "an elaborate group plan, designed not only to facilitate the operations of the institution, but also to present an ensemble at once harmonious, imposing and artistic... [the design] has produced a series of educational palaces which are triumphs of utility and beauty" (Craig 1984:229).

In 1903, during the same time as construction of Flagg's plan was underway, a new Marine Corps complex was built on the northwest end of the Strawberry Hill tract. Henry Ives Cobb designed Halligan Hall, a large marine barracks, and a row of four officers quarters in the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the Navy adopted new technologies – submarines, aircraft, and radio – that eventually revolutionized naval warfare. The U.S. Navy's first submarine, the *Holland*, was based at the academy from 1900 to 1905, and midshipmen took practice cruises aboard her. The Navy introduced aviation into the USNA curriculum when the Navy's first aerodrome was established at the Engineering Experiment Station (today, Naval Station Annapolis) in 1911. The Station was located across the Severn River from Annapolis on Greenbury Point. Demonstration flights originated from the field behind Bancroft Hall. The Navy's aviation program, which consisted of a handful of pilots and planes, was based in Annapolis until 1913, when it was moved to Pensacola, Florida (Sweetman 1979:165-166).

Military expansion increased at rapid rate during mobilization prior to World War I. Congress authorized a program to build over 75 new ships in just three years. Officers were needed to man the new ships. The academy opened the 1916 academic year with a class of 1,240, 312 more than the year before (Sweetman 1979:168). After the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, enrollment increased. Bancroft Hall was enlarged to accommodate the increased class size and a second engineering building, Griffin Hall, was constructed. At the close of World War I, the academy regiment included 2,250 men; an 300 per cent increase over its pre-war size. A new building for the Department of Seamanship and Navigation, Luce Hall (1919), and a garage, Building 1920 (1920), were added after the conclusion of the war.

After World War I, the United States drastically reduced military expenditures. The massive expansion of the fleet was curtailed. The Navy's history during the inter-war years was dominated by international naval disarmament conferences, a perceived threat from Japan, and emergence of aircraft and submarines as formidable new weapons. However, even with the limitations imposed by naval disarmament conferences, the Navy continued with construction projects at its shore facilities, especially at its Pacific Coast bases.

The Academy focused on its education program during this period. Though reforms to the academic and training programs were a priority, some minor construction was undertaken. A few sports facilities were built, including Normscoff Natatorium (114) completed in 1924, and Hubbard Hall, a boat house (260), in 1930. The class of 1907 donated limestone piers and wrought-iron grill work for Gate 3 in 1932. Improvements to the officers quarters included the construction of detached garages in the alleys behind the houses. New single dwelling officers quarters were constructed in 1922 and 1924 southwest of Strawberry hill.

The Modern Period (1931-present). In 1933, increased government spending under the Roosevelt administration provided funds for the first major construction at the academy since the completion of the Flagg plan. Two wings were added to Bancroft Hall; the nave of the chapel was extended, transforming it from a Greek cross to a Latin cross plan. In addition, Melville Hall, a new engineering building, a new dispensary (later named Leahy Hall), and officers' quarters (A-N) were constructed (Sweetman 1979:192-193). The officers quarters, located across Dorsey Creek on the western portion of campus formed two distinct complexes. One area, Buildings K through N were erected along the souther slope of Cemetery Hill along Pythian Road. Buildings A through J were constructed on a parcel acquired by the Naval Academy on the northern side of State Highway 450 that came to be known as Perry Circle. The apartments formed a distinct plan organized around a court and were generously landscaped with shrub and tree plantings. Preble Hall was constructed in 1939 for museum and office space.

The expiration of naval limitation treaties in 1936 had prompted some naval construction, but the pace of growth was slow. The fall of France to Germany in 1940 spurred the United States to mobilize its military resources almost overnight. The Navy initiated a massive fleet and shore establishment build-

up. During the 18 months before Pearl Harbor, the Bureau of Ships transferred over \$250 million to the Bureau of Yards and Docks to prepare shore facilities for the expanded fleet. Congress approved the first peacetime draft, authorized the creation of a "two-ocean navy," and increased military forces by 70 percent (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:171.) The massive build-up created severe shortages of steel and other critical materials, forcing the military to rely on temporary wooden-frame construction. However, facilities intended for post-war use were often constructed using permanent materials.

The Naval Academy adapted an accelerated, wartime, year-round schedule in the summer of 1940. Between 1941 and 1945, the academy produced more than 7,500 officers. Construction included Ward Hall, built in 1941 and designed by architect P.P. Cret, an instruction building in 1943 (now called the A.S.W. Training Building, 294), and a fire station (Building 293) in 1943. A 22-acre playing field was reclaimed off of Cemetery Point (Sweetman 1979:197).

During World War II, the Navy expanded its hospital capacity from 6,000 beds in 1940 to 72,000 in hospitals and 26,000 in dispensaries by mid 1945 (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital at the Naval Academy was one of older hospitals that served existing naval activities (the others were located at Newport, Pensacola, Great Lakes, Parris Island, and the pre-1940 shipyards). In May of 1942, Congress appropriated funds for an extension to the Annapolis hospital (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 and was designed by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The addition was designed in an austere Neo-classical style.

After World War II, plans for the Navy called for a large force of officers and sailors. The number of officers anticipated was well beyond the capacity of the Naval Academy. The Navy retained the existing capacity of the academy and added to the ranks of officers by expanding the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at civilian colleges.

By the 1950s, the academy population had once again outgrown its facilities. In 1952, an addition to the midshipmen's mess hall in Bancroft Hall was constructed (Sweetman 1979:208). The academy initiated a major building program in 1957, which continued into the 1960s. New construction included: a field house (Halsey Hall, 1957); a football stadium, off of the main academy grounds (1959); and, the addition of the seventh and eighth wings to Bancroft Hall (1961). A master plan developed by John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Inc. was completed in 1964. It called for the construction of new buildings on the riverfront opposite the chapel, filling in Dewey Basin, a component of the Flagg academy plan. Michelson and Chauvenet Halls were completed in 1968. The Nimitz Library (1973) and Rickover Hall (1975), an engineering building, both designed by Warnecke, were constructed along the Severn River shoreline as part of the modernization of the academy's academic facilities. Some of Flagg's original buildings, including the power plant, were demolished to make way for the new construction.

Evaluation

In 1980, the National Architectural and Engineering Record conducted a survey and inventory of two-hundred and seventy-eight buildings at the Naval Academy. These buildings were categorized according to their relative architectural and historic importance utilizing standards for treatment of historic properties. The buildings, described in this documentation, were categorized as IV and V, were determined to have no historical value at the time.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, category IV and V buildings were reassessed for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60) as part of the National Historic Landmark district. Archival and field investigations revealed that the Naval Academy structures are associated with the Industrial and Urban Dominance (1870-1930) period and the Modern (1930-present) period as defined in

the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The Category IV and V buildings surveyed within the Naval Academy complex are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. The assemblage of buildings includes a natatorium, boat house, apartments, officer's quarters, pump houses, watch houses, latrines, garages, sheds, and shops. They comprise the broad range of utilitarian and support structures completed in the early twentieth century. Generally, these buildings are dispersed throughout the main Naval Academy yard, many within the existing National Historic Landmark District. The following discussion summarizes the category IV and V, contributing and non-contributing resources to the district (Table 1).

Contributing Resources in the National Historic Landmark

Built as multi-unit apartment buildings in 1939, **Quarters K through M** are directly associated with the expansion of the Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape along Phythian Road. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, the apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Hubbard Hall (260)** was constructed as a boat house in 1930. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Second Renaissance Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Despite the addition to the second-story and some door changes, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contributes to the interpretation of the Academy training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Normscott Natatorium (114)** was constructed as a pool house in 1924. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Renaissance Revival Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Though an addition has been built on the east elevation, connecting the structure to MacDonough Hall, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Designed by the architects William Karcher & Livingston Smith, the **Hospital East Ward (291)** was constructed in 1942 as part of an effort to expand hospital capacity for Naval activities around Annapolis. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Neo-Classical Style in massing, form, and detail. There have been few exterior changes to the building. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Bungalow Officer's Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A) were erected along Cromwell Way Road in 1924. Though there have been changes to the building's materials, the building forms, design, and setting are generally intact. Collectively, they form a defined streetscape along Cromwell Way Road on the hillside. The bungalows are examples of the expansion of officer's housing during the early twentieth century and are associated with the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

Detached, wooden, **garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A-44A, 26A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 190, 261, 262, 197)** were constructed for Officer's Quarters between 1922-1931. The garages were constructed as outbuildings to new and existing officers quarters.

The utilitarian structures included several designs to facilitate one or more vehicles. The garages are located along alleys and streets behind the quarters. The garages possess integrity of location, design, and setting. Collectively, the garages contribute to the interpretation of military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

A **greenhouse (311)** was constructed in 1942. The building is intact and possesses integrity of location, design, and setting. Though the building is a minor utilitarian structure, it contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Non-Contributing Resources Within the National Historic Landmark

The remaining properties within the historic district: **public toilet (178)**, **watch houses (172, 174, 176, 972)**, **pump houses (295, 308, 328)**, **instruction building (294)**, **heat plant (187)**, **boat house (144)**, and **latrine/washroom (287)** do not retain their overall integrity. While these resources are examples of buildings commonly constructed to support educational and military facilities; they do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy historic district (Criterion C). Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions. These buildings are not the work of a master, nor do they convey the distinctive examples of architectural design (Criterion C). The properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark

Fifteen properties exist outside of the current Naval Academy historic district boundary. Eleven buildings: **Quarters A-J** and a **bath house (320)** are directly associated with the expansion of Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. Built as apartment buildings, Quarters A through J were constructed to expand Naval Academy officer housing. They are identical in design to Buildings K through M. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape around Perry Circle. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. The apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission. Constructed in 1945, the bath house and pool are located in close proximity to Perry Circle. Like the apartments, the pool house is associated with the expansion of housing and support facilities during the twentieth century. This building possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contribute to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Non-significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark

Four properties: the public works **shops (104HV and 619)**, **garage (974)**, and **shed (340)** are located in a public works yard west of the Naval Academy complex outside of the existing National Historic Landmark district boundary. The properties are isolated resources that are not historically associated with military educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy (Criterion A). The field survey indicated that the structures are the work of a master nor are they distinctive examples of architectural design associated with the Naval Academy (Criterion C). Building 104HV is an isolated example of a World War II temporary building type. Buildings 61, 974, and 340 are utilitarian design, absent of architectural detail. The properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Historic Period Theme(s):

Education

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function and Use: Military Institution

Known Design Source: Bureau of Yards and Docks

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-359

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 336 ACRESQuadrangle name ANNAPOLIS (1978)Quadrangle scale 7.5 MIN
(1:24,000)

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting NorthingB

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title LEX CAMPBELL AND MARTHA WILLIAMSorganization R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.date OCTOBER 1996street & number 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100telephone 301-694-0428city or town FREDERICKstate MARYLAND 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Verbal boundary description and justification

A National Historic Landmark Boundary was established in 1977 as part of the completion of a National Register of Historic Places Form by Marilyn Larew of the National Park Service (Larew 1977:13). Beginning at a point on the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard (Md. Rt. 450) at the southwest end of the Old Severn River Bridge on the southwest shore of the Severn River, proceed along the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard to the intersection with the northwest curb of King George Street; thence generally southeasterly along the northeast curb of King George Street to Balch Road; thence northeast along the northwest curb of Balch Road to its intersection with Hanover Road; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Hanover Road to its intersection with Wagner Street; thence southwest along the northeast curb of Wagner Street to its intersection with King George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of King George Street to its intersection with Randall Street; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Randall Street to its intersection with Price George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Price Street to its intersection with Spa Creek; thence northeast, southeast, generally east, and northeast along the sea wall to the Severn River; thence southwest to a point on Dorsey Creek directly across from the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence a straight line to the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence generally northeast, west, and northeast along the sea wall on Hospital Point to its intersection with Baltimore Boulevard, the point of beginning.

Table 1: Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy

FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	DATE OF CON	ORIGINAL USE	ARCHITECT	AREA	CURRENT USE	NATONAL REGISTER STATUS
084	Public Qtrs.	1922	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
085	Public Qtrs.	1922	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
081A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
084A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
003A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
005A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
007A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
008A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
009A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
011A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
012A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
014A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
015A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
018A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
029A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
030A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
032A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
033A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
034A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
036A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
037A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
038A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
039A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
040A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
041A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
042A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
043A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
044A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
046A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
047A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
049A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
190	Detached Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
261	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
262	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
086	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
088	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
089	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
090	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
091A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
092A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub. Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
093A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
095A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
094A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing

Table 1: Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy

114	Normscoff Natatorium	1924	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing
197	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	1925			USNA	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
260	Hubbard Hall	1930	Boathouse	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing
001A	Detached Garage	1931	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
K	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
L	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
M	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
N	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
311	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	1942	Greenhouse		USNA	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
291	Naval Institute	1942	Hospital	W. Karcher & L. Smi	USNA	Vacant	NHL District/ Contributing
A	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
B	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
C	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
D	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
E	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
F	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
G	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
H	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
I	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
J	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
320	Bath House	1945	Bath House/Swimmi		USNA	Bath House	NHL District/ Contributing**
174	Gate No. 4	1893	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
144	Vandergrift Boathouse	1907	Floating Docks/Boat	E. Flagg	USNA	Training Mat. Storage	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
172	Gate No. 2	1909	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
178	Gate No. 5	1917	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
187	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing Office	1920	Marine Facility/Gara	BYD	USNA	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing Pl	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
178	Public Toilet	1925	Toilet		USNA	Public Toilet	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
972	Gate/Sentry House	1934	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
295	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	1934	Sewer Meter House		USNA	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
287	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	1942	Latrine/Washroom	BYD	USNA	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
294	A.S.W. Training Bldg.	1943	Instruction Bldg.		USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
308	Well	1944	Pumphouse/Well #1		USNA	Well	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
328	Gas Meter Shelter	1947	Gas Meter House		USNA	Gas Meter Shelter	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
340	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	1918	Fertilizer Storage Bld		USNA	Pav/Grds Eq Shed	Non-Contributing
974	Detached Garage	1932	Watch House		USNA	Detached Garage	Non-Contributing
619	PW Shop Storage	1946	(Relocated)		USNA	PW Shop Storage	Non-Contributing
104HV	PW Shop	1947	Public Works Office		USNA	PW Shop	Non-Contributing

** Resources that contribute to the National Historic Landmark located outside of the NHL boundary.

AA-359

United States Naval Academy

Anne Arundel County

Locational Map: USGS Annapolis Quadrangle Map



INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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United States Naval Academy
Anne Arundel County

Photographer: Lex F. Campbell
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 of 27 | View of Building 114 looking southwest at the principal elevation. |
| 2 of 27 | View of Building 260 looking north at rear elevation. |
| 3 of 27 | View of Building 260 looking south at the principal elevation. |
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United States Naval Academy
Anne Arundel County

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- 25 of 27 View of Building 104HV looking south at the side elevation.
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- 27 of 27 View of Building 174 looking northwest.



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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY - NORFOLK NAUTICAL
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MID SHPO

SOUTHWEST VIEW - PRIMARY ELEVATION

1 of 27



AA-359

USDA - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 260

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. J. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPD

NORTH - REAR - SOUTHERN

2 of 27



AA-359

USNA - HUBBARD HALL # 260

ANNE AKINDEL

L. CAMPBELL

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MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION

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AA-359

USNA - HUBBARD HALL #26C

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J. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION

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20250101



AA-359

USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS, M

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MO SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION VIEW.

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AA-359

USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS L (A-N)

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L. CAMPBELL

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NO SHPO

NOTICE - BEAR RESERVATION. PHOTO IS REPRESENTATION
OF THE PUBLIC QUARTERS A-N AT USNA.

6 of 27



AA-359

USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS 93

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD 5440

NORTH - PUBLIC QUARTER 93, PRIMARILY ELEVARE

SIMILAR TO PUBLIC QUARTERS 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,

91A-95A.

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AA-359

USNA -

ANNIE H. CAMPBELL

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SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTH - DETACHED GARAGE #262. FLEMING FLEMING

SINCE THE DETACHED GARAGE IS 27, 261

8 of 27



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USNA -

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST - SENTRY HOUSE # 972, REAR

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USNA

ANNE ARJUNDAI

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD ST4PO

NORTHWEST - BATH HOUSE # 320, PRIMARY
ELEVATION

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L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE & 8-1A. SIDE AND
FRONT ELEVATIONS.

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AA-359

USMA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

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MD SHPO

NORTHEAST - Public Toilet # 178. SIDE + FRONT

ELEVATIONS

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ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

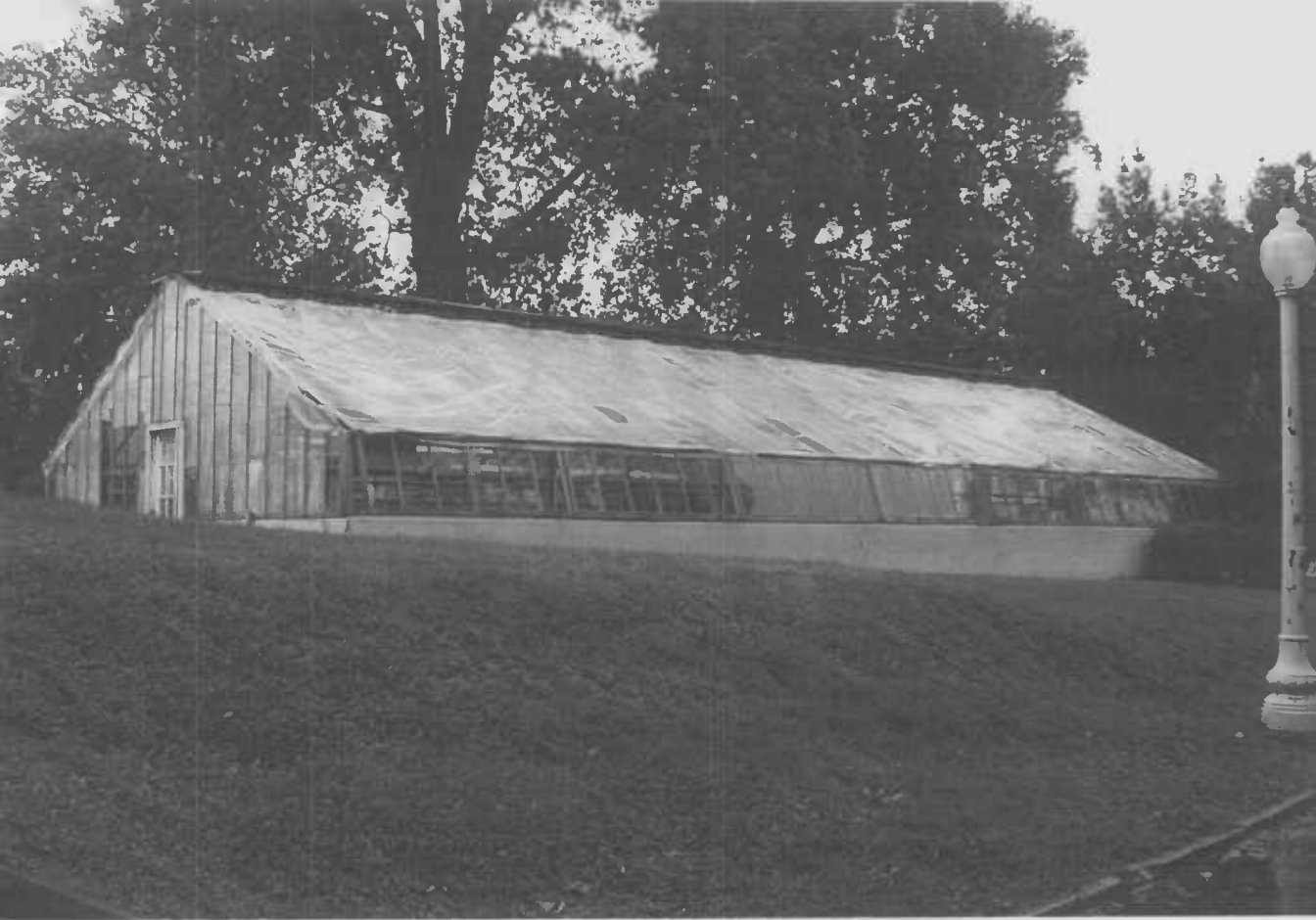
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NORTH EAST - HOSPITAL EAST WARD (NAVAL INST

#291. REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS

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ARNE ARNOLD

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - GREENHOUSE #313, SIDE ELEVATION.

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USNA

Anne Arundel

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTH - GAS METER SHELTER # 328. FRONT + SIDE
ELEVATIONS.

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ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1496

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST. CATWINE LASHROOM #287, FPO, T.

SIDE ELEVATION.

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AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

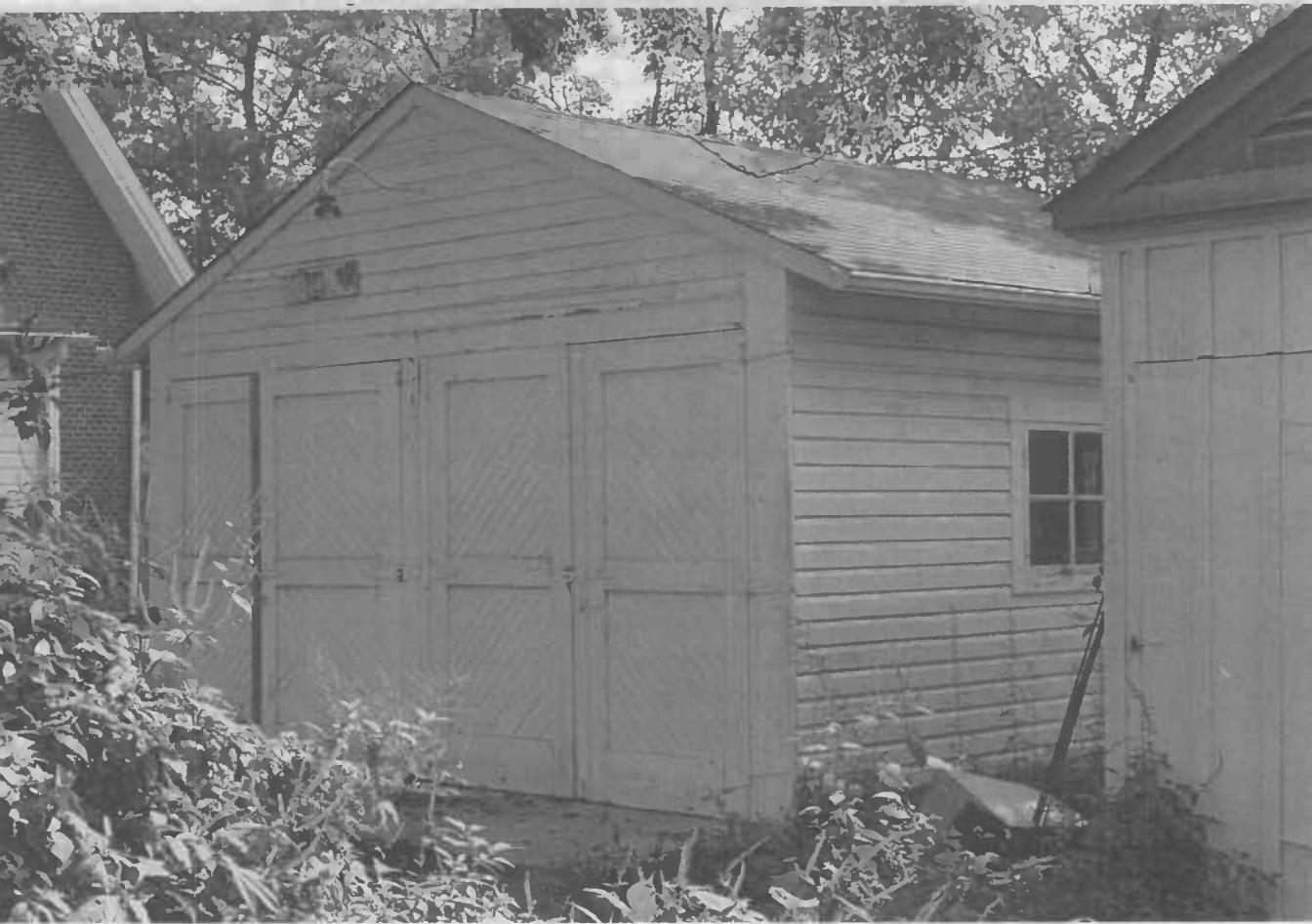
SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST, DETACHED GARAGE #1977, FRONT +

SIDE ELEVATION

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

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MD SHPO

SE - BUILDING 974 > TELLER'S HOUSE

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

EAST: DETACHED GARAGE 49A, FRONT - SIDE ELEVATION
SIMILAR TO 1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 1
16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A,
41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 81A, 97A.

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE # 49A, REAR +

SIDE ELEVATION

VIEW OF THE BUILDING FROM THE

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AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

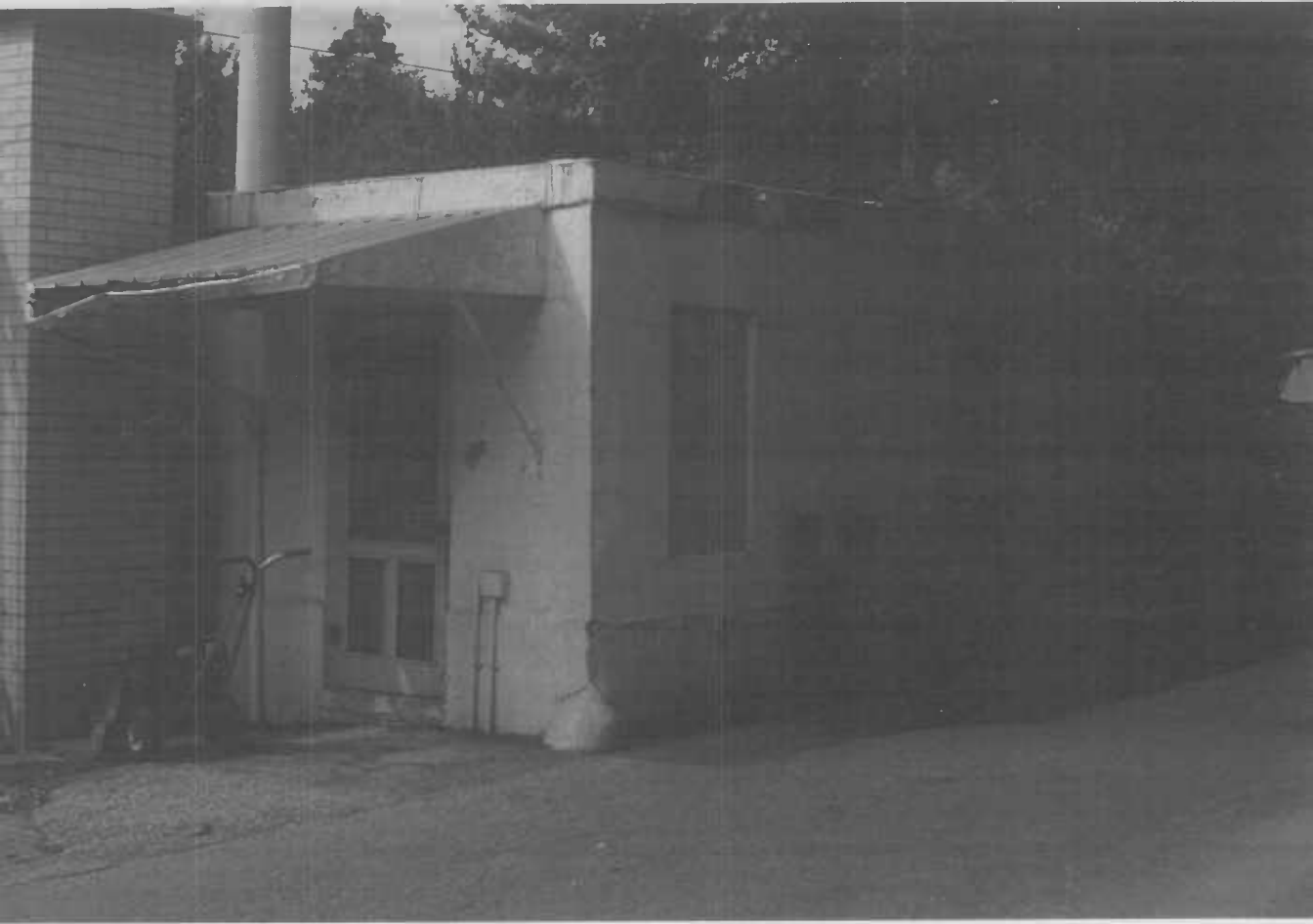
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SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH. WATCH HOUSE #176. FRONT ELEVATION.

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1946

MD SHPO

SOUTH BUILDING 172

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - BUILDING 187, SIDE ELEVATION

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SH80

NORTH HEATING PLANT / PRINTING SHOP #18
FRONT AND REAR ELEVATION.

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SGPT. 1996

MD SHPO

South - Public Works Shop #104 HV. S

ELEVATION

25
~~26~~ of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - PUBLIC WORKS SHOP # 619, SINE

26
~~27~~ of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NW - BUILDING #174

> TOP SECRET NINININ-02AU 030

27

~~23~~ of 27

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Within District

Amg

Wilton District
Survey No. AA-359

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☒ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☒ Military
☐ Religion
☒ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, Secondary Structure

Known Design Source: none

CAMP INVENTORY

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

1. SITE ID NO.		2. CLASSIFICATION Utilitarian		3. PRIORITY 4		4. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	
5. DATE 1927		6. GOVT SOURCE OF THREAT		7. OWNER/ADMIN United States Department of Navy		8. OWNER'S ADDRESS Pentagon Washington, D.C. 20301	
9. NAME OF STRUCTURE #917 Storage		10. STATE 2 4 COUNTY 0 0 3		11. COUNTY NAME Anne Arundel		12. CITY/VICINITY Annapolis	
13. CONG DIST 0 4		14. STATE 1 1 COUNTY 0 0 1		15. COUNTY NAME Washington, D.C.		16. CITY/VICINITY Washington, D.C.	
17. ADDRESS (STREET & NO.) United States Naval Academy Annapolis, MD 21402		18. EXISTING SURVEYS <input type="checkbox"/> NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER-I <input type="checkbox"/> HAER <input type="checkbox"/> NPS <input type="checkbox"/> CL6 <input type="checkbox"/> CONF <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		19. SPECIAL FEATURES (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> INTERIOR INTACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTERIOR INTACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENT INTACT		20. SCALE <input type="checkbox"/> 1:24 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:62.5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER QUAD NAME	
21. DIM ZONE EASTING NORTHING SIGN		22. DIM ZONE EASTING NORTHING SIGN		23. SCALE <input type="checkbox"/> 1:24 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:12.5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER QUAD NAME		24. CONDITION 70 <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT 71 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD 72 <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR 73 <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED 74 <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS 75 <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED 76 <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED 82 <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED 85 <input type="checkbox"/> DEMOLISHED	
25. INVENTORIED BY Sally K. Tompkins		26. AFFILIATION NAER/HCERS		27. DATE June, 1980		28. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), HISTORICAL DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, ETC. Concrete foundation, cream brick walls set in stretcher bond. Rectangular, 16' (one-bay front) x 22'. One story. Single rowlock above large double doorway on short side, winged wood doors constructed of vertical tongue and groove with diagonal battens; one window on each long side boarded up. The building is set into a hillside at the edge of a group of multi-family residences dating to 1939 and multi-car garages dating to the mid-1920's. Hipped roof of composition shingles.	

18. ORIGINAL USE Storage		19. PRESENT USE same		20. ADAPTIVE USE	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER Real estate records, Public Works Office, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402					
22. URBAN AREA 50,000 POP OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		23. HCERS Region N E		24. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	
25. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		26. NAME Naval Academy National Historic Landmark		27. DISTRICT ID NO	
28. EDITOR INDEXER		29. (CONT OVER)		30. (CONT OVER)	

W.F.M. AH-357

ENCLOSURE (1)

REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

[illegible]

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE (7)

AA-359

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USNA

AA-359



Bldg 917 USNA

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USNA

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USNA

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USWA

(Annapolis) Within District

Small

Within district
Survey No. AA-359

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/> Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input type="checkbox"/> Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Period (<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Technology
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/> Government/Law
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Military Academy

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Boathouse, Education

Known Design Source: None



10 3-71
Hubbard Hall
U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis.

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JAN 22 1971